



TM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 48.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

Harvard Coll. Lib.

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"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under the state of things, so far from its being true that the State where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES." . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of CONGRESS extend to interfere with the institution of slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory." —J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

Refugee of Oppression.

LETTER OF RIGHT REV. BISHOP HOPKINS,
BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF VERMONT, PRESID-
ING BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY DIVINELY INSTITUTED.

To the Right Rev. Alonso Potter, of the Diocese of Penn-
sylvania, and the Standing Clergy of Philadelphia:

I have seen, with great amazement, a protest against my letter on the "Bible View of Slavery," sent by you and a long list of your clergy, in which you condemn it as "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," as "an effort to sustain, or Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government." We have just received the "Bible View of Slavery," and I have read it with great interest.

That the nineteenth century is a century of vast improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences, I grant willingly as any man. But to hold fast that only safe and enduring rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about with every wind of doctrine," I shall print your "indignant reprobation," with its list of names, in the preface to my book, so that I cannot give you fame, I may, at least, do my best to give you notoriety.

Now, my Right Reverend brother, I am sorry to oblige you to charge you, not only with a gross and malignant attack, but with the more serious of all—of a false accusation. My letter was first published January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time when no one could anticipate the form of government which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which Congress might take in reference to their secession. And when I consented to its publication, I did not suppose that it would be used in the service of any political party, although I had no right to complain that it was used in such a way.

After forty years spent in the ministry, more than thirty of which have been spent in the office of a Bishop, I can look back with humble thankfulness to the Giver of all Good for all this, at least, that all my best labors have been directed to the preservation of the Church from the inroads of doctrinal innovation. At the time when I wrote my "Bible View of Slavery," I had no right to complain that it was used in such a way as to bring me into collision with the South. We have just received the "Bible View of Slavery," and I have read it with great interest.

With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss to imagine how even the extravagance of a party could find against me so much whatever.

The whole object of my letter was to prove, from the Bible, that the relation of master and slave was necessary sin whatever, and not against God, or against the will of God, or against the commandments of God, or against the law of God, or against the commandments of Christ, or against the commandments of the Church, or against the commandments of the Apostles, or against the commandments of the New Testament, or against the commandments of the Old Testament, or against the commandments of the Gospels, or against the commandments of the Epistles, or against the commandments of the Acts of the Apostles, or against the commandments of the Book of Common Prayer, or against the commandments of the Book of Concord, or against the commandments of the Augsburg Confession, or against the commandments of the Helvetic Confession, or against the commandments of the Tridentine Council, or against the commandments of the Council of Trent, or against the commandments of the Council of Chalcedon, or against the commandments of the Council of Nicea, or against the commandments of the Council of Ephesus, or against the commandments of the Council of Jerusalem, or against the commandments of the Council of Nicaea in 787, or against the commandments of the Council of Constantinople in 381, or against the commandments of the Council of Chalcedon in 451, or against the commandments of the Council of Ephesus in 431, or against the commandments of the Council of Nicaea in 787, or against the commandments of the Council of Chalcedon in 451, or against the commandments of the Council of Ephesus in 431, or against the commandments of the Council of Nicaea in 787, or against the commandments of the Council of Chalcedon in 451, or against the commandments of the Council of Ephesus in 431, or against the commandments of the Council of Nicaea in 787, or against the commandments of the Council of Chalcedon in 451, or against the commandments of the Council of Ephesus in 431, or against the commandments of

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRD DECADE

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in the city of New York, in May last, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in accordance with usage, and from

reasons of obvious fitness, it is proposed the completion

of the third decade of the Society, to be marked by

a general review and survey of the cause; and that

therefore this Society, when it adjourns on this occasion,

will adjourn to meet in the city of Philadelphia,

the 2d day of December next, and there to

celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the thirtieth,

and we will fain hope the final—anniversary of its

formation.

In accordance with this vote, the Executive Com-

mittee hereby announces that the THIRD DECADE

of the Society will be held at Concert Hall, in

Philadelphia, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Dec. 2d

and 3d, 1863—commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and

7 o'clock, P. M.

Historically, it will be an occasion of thrilling inter-

and joyous congratulation, unequalled in the

eventful career of the Society since its formation.

Unquestionably, it will be largely attended by the

friends universal liberty, representing every sec-

tion of the country loyal to the Government. Who

among them will need any stronger appeal than the

simple announcement of the fact to induce him to

be present, if circumstances should permit? Let

them make their arrangements accordingly. "Who-

soever will, let him come"—come in the spirit of

justice and love—come as remembering those in

bonds as bound with them—come as one abhorring

"the guilty plausibility, that man can hold property in man"—come to put down the rebellion by helping to

exterminate the hideous system from which it has le-

gitemately sprung!

A strong array of able and eloquent speakers will

be in attendance.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, *Secretary.*

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL

THE LAND."

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-

Slavery Society congratulate its members and friends

that through the madness, rebellion and secession of

the South, avowedly in behalf of its Heaven-accursed

and world-shattered slave system—involving the

country in a civil war of the hugest proportions and the

most sanguinary character, which still continues its

desolating work,—the constitutional powers of the

Federal Government are now ample to decree the

immediate and total abolition of slavery. They believe

that, as a measure of national peace and unity, of

humanity and justice, such a decree should be passed

in the ensuing Congress at as early a period in the

session as practicable,—thus not only sustaining the

Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln of Jan. 1st, 1863, but also effectually disposing of that

remnant of the slave institution which was exempted

by the Proclamation aforesaid, in such manner as

may seem most equitable and expedient by Congress.

The warrant for this procedure is to be found in the

still greatly imperiled state of the republic, and in

the legitimate functions of the Government that may

be exercised in such an alarming crisis. By common

law, an individual has the right of self-defence by all

means recognized by that law. In view of interna-

tional law, a nation is an individual, and has the right

of self-defence by all means recognized by that law;

one of those means being the destruction of any dynasty

or institution that imperils national life. Slavery has

struck at the life of the nation, and declared its own

existence incompatible with that of the nation. Hence

the nation, acting through its official organs, has the

right to abolish slavery throughout its dominions; and

past events demonstrate alike the necessity and duty

of exercising this right without delay and without

compromise.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-

Slavery Society, therefore, deeply impressed with

the importance of a general co-operation of the friends

of impartial liberty at this time, in order to influence

and secure the action of Congress in the manner de-

scribed, hereby announce, that they have resolved to

put forthwith into the lecturing field as many

agents as the funds of the Society will warrant, whose

sole work shall be to enlighten the public mind on this

subject, stimulate to a wide-spread movement in

favor of universal emancipation, and thus make the

recurrence of another SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION an impossible event.

To sustain and increase the number of these agents,

the Committee solicit the generous contributions and

donations of all who desire to see the speedy suppres-

sion of the war, and in the fullest sense "LIBERTY

AND UNION" made "ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

In furtherance of this patriotic and Christian object,

the "Women's Loyalty National League" at New York

has taken the field, in advance, to procure a petition to

the next Congress, for the total abolition of slavery.

A MILLION OF SIGNATURES on the part of the

loyal women of the republic.

The Atlantic Monthly for December is re-

ceived from A. Williams & Co. The following is the

table of contents:

The Nation, by Hugh Miller Thompson; Buckle;

Draper, and a Science of History, by E. B. Freeland;

Diary of Frances Krasnicka; The Sleeping Soldier,

by Edward N. Pomeroy; My Mission, by Ella Rod-

man; Letter Writing, by Park Benjamin; The Year,

by W. H. Henderson; The Great American Crisis,

by Stephen Pearl Andrews; Was he Successful? by

Richard B. Kimball; Dead, by Anne Gray; Recon-

ciliation, by Louis Agassiz; In an Attic, by Miss Eliza

Baker Akers; Longfellow, by George W. Curtis; Let-

ter to a Peace Democrat, by Francis Wayland, Jr.;

Reviews and Literary Notices.

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES!

CIRCULATE THE PETITION!

The Loyal Women of the Republic, through their

National Association, resolved in May last to attempt

to procure a MILLION signatures of loyal women to the

following petition:

The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States:

The undersigned, Women of the United States

above the age of eighteen years, earnestly pray that you

the Honorable body will pass, at the earliest practi-

cable day, an Act emancipating all persons of African

descent held to involuntary service or labor in the

United States.

Let the loyal women of Massachusetts see to it that

they are not outside by their sisters in any other

State in the number of names appended by them to

this petition—a petition which goes to the very root of

the rebellion and all our national troubles, by asking

Congress to terminate what remains of slavery outside

of the President's 1st of January Proclamation in such

manner as to that body may seem advisable.

To accomplish the Herculean task contemplated,

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT AND CONSECRATION are needed

in every city, town, and village. Time is pressing;

the object is godlike—the opportunity to give the

death-blow to slavery must not be allowed to pass un-

improved.

Congress convenes at Washington on Monday, Dec.

7th. It will be, perhaps, the most important session

ever held. Send in the petitions!

THE LIBERATOR RECORD—Part XXXVIII.—A

Diary of American Events, 1860-62. Edited by

Frank Moore, and published by G. P. Putnam, 441

Broadway, New York. The present number contains

finely engraved portraits of Maj. Gen. Hiram G.

Berry and Admiral D. G. Farragut. The work itself

needs no commendation.

SANTA CLAUS BOOK OF GAMES AND PUZZLES.

Among the presentation gifts for children, now that

Christmas and New Year are approaching, the one

which will furnish many an hour of innocent amusement

is this neatly printed and handsomely illustrated little work, published by John H. Tingley, 1529 Fulton

Street, New York, and for sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street.

THE SIGNERS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

The Convention which formed the American Anti-

Slavery Society assembled in Philadelphia, Dec. 4th,

1833, and continued in session three days. A mem-
orable DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS was unanimously adopted by the Convention, engrossed uponparchment, and signed by the members in the fol-
lowing order:—

Maine.

David Thurston, John Franklin,

Nathan Green, Jr., Joseph Smithwick,

Abraham L. Cox,

William Goodell,

Elizur Wright, Jr., Charles W. Denison,

George Bourne, John Frost.*

New Hampshire.

David Campbell.

Vermont.

Orson S. Murray.

Massachusetts.

David S. Southmayd,*

Ephraim L. Capron,*

Joshua Coffin,

Amos A. Phelps,*

John G. Whittier,

Horatio G. Knobell,

Thomas G. Barbadoes,*

David T. Kimball, Jr.,

Daniel E. Jewett,

John Reid Campbell,

Nathaniel Southard,*

Poetry.

THE PRESIDENT'S HYMN.

GIVE THANKS, ALL YE PEOPLE!

BY DR. HUELENBERG,

Author of the well-known hymn, "I would not live always."
Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluia of freedom, with joyful accord!

Let the East and the West, North and South roll along;

Sea, mountain and prairie, one thanksgiving song.

Chorus after each verse:

Give thanks all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluia of freedom, with joyful accord!For the sunshine and rainfall, reigning again
Our acres in myriads, with treasures of grain;

For the Earth still unloading her manifold wealth,

For the Skies beaming vigor, the Winds breathing health:

Give thanks!

For the Nation's wide table, o'erflowingly spread,
Where the many have feasted, and all have been fed,

With no bondage their God-given rights to enthrall,

But Liberty guarded by Justice for all:

Give thanks!

In the realms of the Anvil, the Loom, and the Prow,
Whose the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow:
 His the flocks and the herds, sing ye hill-sides and vale;

On His Ocean dominions chant His name down the gales:

Give thanks!

Of commerce and traffic, ye princes, behold!

Your riches from Him, Whose the silver and gold;

Happier children of Labor, true lords of the soil,

Bless the Great Master-Workman, who blemish your toil.

Give thanks!

Brave men of our forces, Life-guard of our coasts,
To your Leader, loyal, Jehovah of Hosts:

Glow the Stripes and the Stars aye with victory bright,

Reflecting His glory.—He crowns the Right.

Give thanks!

Nor shall ye through our borders, ye stricken of heart,
Only wailing your dead, in the joy have no part:

God's solace be yours, and for you there shall flow

All that honor and sympathy's gifts can bestow.

Give thanks!

In the domes of Messiah, ye worshipping throngs,
Solemn Hallelujahs mingle with jubilant songs:

The Ruler of nations beseeching to spare,

And our Empire still keep the Elect of His care.

Give thanks!

Our guilt and transgressions remember no more;
Peace, Lord! righteous Peace, of Thy gift we implore;

And the Banner of Union, restored by Thy hand,

Be the Banner of Freedom o'er all in the land.

And the Banner of Union, &c.

Give thanks!

SUMTER!

I.

If 'tis true, and no sad blunder,

Silenced, shattered, crushed sound'?

Sumter captured! Let it thunder

O'er the land and o'er the ocean?

Let it sweep in grand command

Up the rivers to their fountains,

O'er the valleys, prairies, mountains,

O'er the plains and deserts glowing,

O'er the sierras ever snowing,

Down where tropic glories are blowing,

Down bright streams to sunset flowing,

Till from ocean unto ocean.

Sweeps the rapturous commotion—

Sweeps the mighty exclamation

Of a great triumphant nation,

And with twenty million voices

Half a continent to own,

O'er the sun and glorious token

That Rebellion's power is broken?

II.

Sumter fallen! God is holy!

God, who hears the poor and lowly—

Hears and answers, soon or slowly—

From his heavenly habitation,

Save sin and tribulation,

Heard our contrite supplication,

Sent us succor and salvation?

Blessed be God's name forever?

Let the golden gateways sever?

Let the swelling, bursting paean

Fill the open emprise?

Let the adiabatic arches

Tremble as the anthenas march

Up the everlasting river,

Up to God, the glorious Giver,

God, Almighty to deliver!

Let the harps-string leap and quiver?

Let the crystal columns shiver?

Let all earth, all heaven endeavor?

BLESS'D BE GOD'S NAME FOREVER?

III.

Blessed be God's name forever?

Never, never, never, never,

Shall another slave dominate?

Stretch o'er earth its midnight pinion?

Hear, O Earth, through all this battle,

Hear thy broken fetters rattle!

Shout, O Earth! Sing, child and mother!

Wife and husband, lover, brother,

Through this land and every other!

Shout and sing through all the nations,

Through all human habitations!

For, though out the tears and laughter,

Ours the brave blood poured like water,

Ours the shame, the sin, the sorrow,

Yours shall be the golden morrow!

Yours with us, though round us closing

Banded tyrants stand opposing;

God's great hand, o'er all disposing,

Still all good shall save and cherish,

Till all evil fall and perish.

THE YEAR GROWS OLD.

BY M. D. SANDBERG.

Old Time moves on—the Year grows old—

The flush of Autumn bathes his brow;

Sweet flowers that bloomed in Summer's prime

Around his path are withered now:

The lengthening nights are growing cold—

And Time moves on—the Year grows old.

His path has been through Winter's snows,

The verdant Spring, and Summer's heat;

Sweet buds and flowers have blushing laid

Their fairest of rings at his feet;

And now a voice from mead and wold

Is sighing low—the Year grows old.

Bind laurels round the gray Year's brow!

His step is still a kindly tread,

And thine the Moon shall wax and wane

Ere we shall sleep the old Year dead:

Yet all too soon his story told—

Old Time moves on—the Year grows old.

TRIFLES.

The massive gates of circumstance

Are turned upon the smallest hinge,

And thus some seeming pettiness chance

Oft gives our life its turn.

The trifles of our daily lives,

The common things scarce worth recall,

Whereof no visible trace survives,

These are the mainsprings, after all.

The Liberator.

PLANTATION PICTURES.

BY MRS. EMILY C. PEARSON,
*Author of "Cousin Frank's Household."*CHAPTER VIII.
KING BROWNLÉE.

One of the most interesting of Mr. Nelson's friends was King Brownlee, of Mount Pleasant. He was some fifty-five years of age, of medium height, black eyes, and dark complexion,—of noble physiognomy, superior or intellectual endowments, and high moral nature.

He loved sincere, substantial qualities, and had great contempt for the hollow superficiality of fashionable society. He had much natural dignity of bearing, and was often wrapped in impenetrable reserve towards those whose peculiarities were repugnant to him, but was familiar as a child with those congenial in habits of thought and feeling. Hence, there were various opinions concerning him. Some, even of his equals, thought him "boldly profound and austere, and styled him "king Brownlee"; and this, at length, came to be his common appellation.

"If we would not have our servants brutes, we must not treat them as such," said the lady.

"Exactly," echoed the king, "there's a world of philosophy in that! But is n't there some plan by which my people will feel it a privilege to work for me, and become trustworthy? The want of confidence between servants and masters makes me at times detect the whole system."

"We are encompassed with difficulties in making any radical change," said the presence. "I think, however, we may safely elevate our people by modernizing their social condition, even if we do not immediately benefit them. Kind treatment and care for their wants will infallibly develop some excellencies in their affectionate natures, and attach them to us faithfully."

"That's reasonable," was the reply, "and it has been my aim to approximate as near as possible to giving them wages, by conferring an equivalent to their labor in substantial necessities."

"Would n't it be a good plan to allow our field hands each a fertile piece of land to cultivate; and to stimulate them to raise the various kinds of vegetables, have a fair and premiums for the best stocked garden? This would add variety to their food, and conduce to health, cheerfulness, and long life."

"An excellent idea!" rejoiced the king, "it would help them lose sight of the depressing, demoralizing thought that they are slaves. It would, in a measure, help elevate them to the standing of European peasants."

"Then they might keep a pig and some poultry, and ways be devised by which those industrious enough might earn the means of buying a cow. Then their children could be half raised on milk, and the family sometimes have a taste of butter, or, if they preferred, oil, and provide themselves with groceries," said the lady.

"Ah, yes," rejoined the king, with a look of delight, "how much a few such plans would add to their contentment! Let them feel that they have a pleasant home, which their efforts will make still more attractive, and I'll venture to them, they won't be in a hurry to run away. They are naturally a quiet, domestic people, strongly attached to the locality of their birth; and nothing but the most powerful motive can induce them to turn their backs on scenes they would gladly have left."

"Push abstract principles as far as you please, I say no more of all I know," replied Mr. Nelson, "but you destroy all that individualizes the being; blind conscience, tame the world, and you destroy the man—a soulless thing! God forbid that I should be guilty of thus deserting his works!"

"Fardon me," replied Mr. Nelson, "you take quite one-sided view of the matter—all together too ultra. Why, sir, our servants are not to be regarded as free moral agents in the largest sense. According to our laws and our social system, their highest duty and privilege is to do our will. In the cheerful discharge of this, too, their religion mainly consists. All this has its limits; their condition limits theirs."

"And what a degradation is this! What sacrifice!" rejoiced the king. "Crush the will, and you destroy all that individualizes the being; blind conscience, tame the world, and you destroy the man—a soulless thing! God forbid that I should be guilty of thus deserting his works!"

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